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**ANSWER KEY  
WITH EXPLANATION**



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## "THE 400 DREAMS" CSE 2023

### ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATION

1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The **Manjushri-mulakalpa** is a **Buddhist Mahayana text**, and deals with the history of India and of Gauda and Magadha in particular from the early centuries CE to the early medieval period.
- The **Jaina texts Harivamsha Purana and the Tiloya Pannati** give some details concerning political chronology during the 8th century.
- **Bhoja's Shringara-Prakasha** is a **Sanskrit text** and is relevant for the political history of Gupta.

Hence, option D is correct.

Source: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Upinder Singh

2.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- An important biography *Ramacharita* was written by *Sandhyakaranandin* in the early 12th century CE. It focuses on the reign of Palas of eastern India, particularly king Ramapala. Hence, statement 1 is correct.
- It gives us information about the political events leading to the recovery of the region of Varendri, the heartland of Pala power from the Kaivartas by Ramapala. The text was composed in the reign of Madanapala, Ramapala's successor. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Source: History of Medieval India, Satish Chandra

3.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- During the Later Vedic Period, there was formation of bigger kingdoms, and this made the chief or the king more powerful. From various sources, we find the use of the term *rashtra*, which means territory.

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- Though territorial kingdoms came into existence in this period, there is no evidence of a standing army. Tribal units were mustered in times of war.

Source: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Upinder Singh

4.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The basic plan of the Nagara temple is square, with a number of projections in the middle of each side, giving it a **cruciform shape**. The temple's elevation is marked by a **conical or convex shikhara or temple tower**, consisting of several layers of carved courses, usually crowned by an amalaka (notched ring stone).
- Pyramidal shikhara and Stupika are examples of Dravida Style of architecture.

Hence, option A is correct.

Source: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Upinder Singh

5.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Sufism is an English word coined in the nineteenth century. The word used for Sufism in Islamic texts is *tasawwuf*. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- In the early centuries of Islam a group of religious-minded people called **Sufis turned to asceticism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate** as a religious and political institution. They were critical of the dogmatic definitions and scholastic methods of interpreting the Qur'an and *sunna* (traditions of the Prophet) adopted by theologians. Instead, they laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion and love for God by following His commands, and by following the example of the Prophet Muhammad whom they regarded as a perfect human being. **The Sufis thus sought an interpretation of the Qur'an on the basis of their personal experience. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Sufi *silsilas* began to crystallise in different parts of the Islamic world around the twelfth century. The word *silsila* literally means a chain, signifying a continuous link between master and disciple, stretching as an unbroken spiritual genealogy to the Prophet Muhammad. It was through this channel that spiritual power and blessings were transmitted to devotees. Special rituals of initiation were developed in which initiates took an oath of allegiance, wore a patched garment, and shaved their hair. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source: History of Medieval India, Satish Chandra

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6.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

Recently, the Union Minister for Law and Justice in response to a question in the Lok Sabha, stated that the government is exploring the possibility of allowing online voting for Non-Resident Indians (NRI).

- Through the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010, eligible NRIs who had stayed abroad beyond six months were allowed to vote, but only in person at the polling station where they have been enrolled as an overseas elector.
- Prior to 2010, an Indian citizen who is an eligible voter and was residing abroad for more than six months, would not have been able to vote in elections. This was because the NRI's name was deleted from electoral rolls if he or she stayed outside the country for more than six months at a stretch.
- Postal ballots are similar to a system that service voters already use (a member of the armed Forces of the Union; or a member of a force to which provisions of the Army Act, 1950 are applicable) which is the Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot System or ETPBS.

**For Service Voters:**

- The **Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, was amended in 2016 to allow service voters to use the ETPBS**. Under this system, postal ballots are sent electronically to registered service voters.
- The service voter can then download the ETPB (along with a declaration form and covers), register their mandate on the ballot and send it to the returning officer of the constituency via ordinary mail.

**For NRIs (Still Proposed):**

- In the case of NRI voters, those seeking to vote through ETPBS will have to inform the returning officer at least five days after notification of the election. The returning officer will then send the ballot electronically via the ETPBS.
- The NRI voter can then register her/his mandate on the ballot printout and send it back with an attested declaration in a process similar to the service voter.

**Source:**<https://etpbs.in/><https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/online-voting-for-nris-under-study-says-law-minister-kiren-rijiju/article65259413.ece>

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7.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

The Union Government constituted a Commission in 1988 under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria to review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States.

One of the important recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission was to establish a permanent Inter-State Council as an independent national forum for consultation with a mandate well defined-in accordance with Article 263 of the Constitution of India.

Pursuant to the recommendation, The Inter-State-Council was set up under Article 263 of the Constitution of India vide Presidential Order. The present composition of the Council is as follows:

- Prime Minister Chairman
- Chief Ministers of all States Members
- Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly, and Governors of States under President's Rule (Governor's Rule in the case of J&K)
- Members: Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister and four Ministers of Cabinet rank as Permanent invitees Members.

**Source: Not Given**

8.

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

- **TT Antony vs. State of Kerala case, 2001:** The Constitution creates no hierarchical difference between journalists and ordinary citizens regarding the enforcement of fundamental rights. The right to approach the SC under Article 32 is in itself a fundamental right. Nor did the SC craft any distinction based on the status or affiliation of the accused in TT Antony.
- Judges are not accountable for their disparaging oral observations made in the course of a hearing. Written observations form part of the judicial record and could be expunged but this is not the case with oral observations.
- The Supreme Court has taken judicial notice of 'off the cuff' remarks in a petition filed by the Election Commission against some oral observations made by a Judge of the Madras High Court in Election Commission of India v. M.R. Vijayabhaskar, (2021) 9 SCC 770. The Court clarified that oral remarks are not a part of the official record and do not

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express any formal opinion and hence, cannot be expunged. The Court has highlighted that most such oral observations are elicitation-oriented.

**Source:** <https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/supreme-courts-judgement-on-nupur-sharma-is-bad-in-law-8032112/>

9.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Constitution provides for the creation and abolition of legislative councils in states. Accordingly, the parliament can abolish or create if the concerned state passes a resolution. Under Article 169 of the Indian constitution, Parliament may create or abolish the Council in a state if the Legislative Assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by a special majority.
- The resolution for the creation of a legislative council must be passed by a special majority, i.e., a majority of the total membership of the assembly and a majority of not less than two-thirds of the assembly present and voting.

**Source: Not Given**

10.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

While Article 105(2) of the Constitution lays down that "no Member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof.

Rule 380 ("Expunction") of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha says: "If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in the debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, the Speaker may while exercising discretion order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

Rule 381 says: "The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows: 'Expunged as ordered by the Chair'."

- The Speaker has the discretion under Rule 380 to expunge the word or usage. Once the Speaker expunges the word or usage, it comes back to the reporting section, which removes the word from the records and mentions it in the proceedings as "expunged as ordered by the chair".

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- At the end of the session, a compilation of words removed from the records, along with reasons, is sent to the Speaker's office, Sansad TV and the editorial service for information.
- This editorial service section later prepares a list of all these expressions made in the Indian Parliament, the state legislatures and other parliaments to release as the new addition to the existing list.

There's no provision for the President's approval for the removal of such words from parliamentary records.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-qualifies-as-unparliamentary-know-the-words-mps-cannot-use-in-the-house-8029082/>



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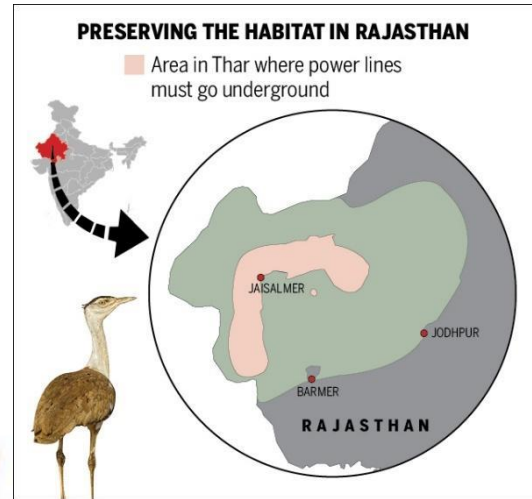
11.

Answer: B

Explanation:

**ABOUT THE GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD:**

- GIBs are the largest among the four bustard species found in India – the other three being **MacQueen's bustard, the lesser florican and the Bengal florican**. It is important to note that Great Indian Bustards are the **State bird of Rajasthan**. Hence, **statement 1 is incorrect**.
- It is considered India's most critically endangered bird, and it is considered the flagship grassland species, representing the health of the grassland ecology. Hence, **statements 1 and 2 are correct**.



**Threats:**

- Among the biggest threats to the GIBs are overhead power transmission lines. Due to their poor frontal vision, the birds can't spot the power lines from a distance and are too heavy to change course when close. Thus, they collide with the cables and die.
- According to the Wildlife Institute of India (WII), in Rajasthan, 18 GIBs die every year after colliding with overhead power lines.

**Protection Status:**

- **International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List (IUCN):** Critically Endangered
- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):** Appendix 1
- **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS):** Appendix I
- **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972:** Schedule I

Source: Not Given


I had joined LUKMAAN IAS for ethics test series and also referred to its study material for ethics theory and case studies part. It really helped me in consolidating and understanding the subject as a whole as ethics plays a crucial part in my selection this year. For this, I thank Ansari sir and the whole LUKMAAN team. With Best wishes,

*(Utkarsh Dwivedi)*  
UPSC CSE 21, Rank 5

**AIR 05**

**ETHICS MARKS**

**117**



**UTKARSH DWIVEDI**

12.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Project RE-HAB stands for **Reducing Elephant-Human Attacks using Bees**. It is an initiative of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).
- The project has been launched as a sub-mission of KVIC's National Honey Mission.
- It intends to create "bee fences" to thwart elephant attacks in human habitations using honeybees.
- Bee boxes have been placed on the ground as well as hung from the trees.
- The boxes are connected with a string so that when elephants attempt to pass through, a tug causes the bees to swarm the elephant herds and dissuade them from progressing further.
- This idea stems from the elephants' proven fear of the bees.
- The project aims to mitigate Human– elephant conflicts in the country.
- It was launched as a pilot project on the periphery of Nagarhole National Park in Karnataka.



Source: Not Given

13.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Mouling national park – Siyom river** (joins Dibang and meets the Brahmaputra) flows along the western fringes of the park and several small rivers such as siring, Krobong, Semong and Subong drain into the Siang river near the eastern boundary of the park.
- **Valmiki national park – river Gandak** forms the western boundary. River Pandai flows into Bihar from Nepal in the eastern end of the sanctuary.
- **Kanger ghatti national park – Kolab river**
- **Silent valley national park -kuntipuzha**, a tributary of the Bharathapuzha

Source: Not Given

14.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Please refer to the given map:



Sources: LUKMAAN IAS – Current Affairs Magazine

15.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The UCC refers to a common set of laws governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance and succession for all citizens, irrespective of religion. **Article 44 of the Constitution** says that the state “shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India”. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.
- **Goa is, at present, the only state in India with a uniform civil code.** The Portuguese Civil Code of 1867, which continues to be implemented after India annexed the territory in 1961, applies to all Goans, irrespective of their religious or ethnic community. **Therefore, statement 2 is also incorrect.**

So, C is the correct option.

Source: LUKMAAN IAS CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

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16.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Heavy water is a compound that is made up of oxygen and deuterium, a heavier isotope of hydrogen which is denoted by '2H' or 'D'. Heavy water is also called deuterium oxide and is denoted by the chemical formula D<sub>2</sub>O.
- Deuterium oxide is an integral part of heavy water nuclear reactors, where it is used as a coolant and as a neutron moderator. Some other important applications of heavy water are listed below:
  1. Heavy water is used for the preparation of Deuterium.
  2. As a tracer to study the mechanism of respiration, and photosynthesis.
  3. D<sub>2</sub>O is used in NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance) spectroscopy, which is used to observe the magnetic fields around the nuclei of atoms.
  4. Isotopologues of many organic compounds are prepared with the help of deuterium oxide.
  5. Heavy water is often used instead of normal water in IR (infrared) spectroscopy.
  6. As a moderator in the nuclear reactor to slow down the neutrons. Since it can slow down the fast-moving neutrons so that they can react with the <sup>235</sup>U isotope instead of the <sup>238</sup>U isotope.
  7. **The metabolic rate in humans and animals is tested with the help of a mixture of D<sub>2</sub>O and heavy-oxygen water.**
    - It is not used as a bleaching agent.

Hence the correct answer is option B.

SOURCE: NCERT SCIENCE (Which Class)

17.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **The Tyndall effect** is the phenomenon in which the particles in a colloid scatter the beams of light that are directed at them. This effect is exhibited by all **colloidal solutions** and some very fine suspensions.
- One of the fascinating examples of the Tyndall effect is the blue-coloured iris. The translucent layer over the iris causes the scattering of the blue light making the eyes look blue. In general, this layer is opaque because of its high melanin content. But in blue eyes, this layer over the iris is translucent, which helps in giving it a blue colour.
- **Archimedes' principle** states that an object submerged in a fluid, fully or partially, experiences an upward buoyant force that is equal in magnitude to the force of gravity

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on the displaced fluid. Archimedes' principle is used in the design principle of ships and submarines.

- **Atmospheric refraction:** The atmosphere is made up of layers of different optical densities. The deviation of light or other electromagnetic waves from a straight line as it passes through the atmosphere is known as atmospheric refraction. The star twinkles due to the atmospheric refraction of starlight.
- **Hence the correct answer is option B.**

**SOURCE: NCERT SCIENCE (Which class?)**

18.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- **IRON-CASED ROCKETS :** The first iron-cased rockets were developed in the 1780s by Tipu Sultan of Mysore who successfully used these rockets against the larger forces of the British East India Company during the Anglo-Mysore Wars. Due to them, the British suffered one of their worst ever defeats in India at the hands of Tipu.
- **MAKING OF WOOTZ STEEL:** It is produced by the Tamils of the Chera Dynasty, the finest steel of the ancient world was made by heating black magnetite ore in the presence of carbon in a sealed clay crucible kept inside a charcoal furnace.
- **SMELTING OF ZINC:** India was the first to smelt zinc by the distillation process, an advanced technique derived from a long experience of ancient alchemy. The ancient Persians had also attempted to reduce zinc oxide in an open furnace but had failed. Zawar in the Tiri valley of Rajasthan is the world's first known ancient zinc smelting site. The distillation technique of zinc production goes back to the 12th Century AD and is an important contribution of India to the world of science.
- **CATARACT SURGERY:** The first cataract surgery is said to have been performed by the ancient Indian physician Sushruta, way back in 6th century BCE. To remove the cataract from the eyes, he used a curved needle, Jabamukhi Salaka, to loosen the lens and push the cataract out of the field of vision. The eye would then be bandaged for a few days till it healed completely. Sushruta's surgical works were later translated to Arabic language and through the Arabs, his works were introduced to the West.
- **Hence, option D is the correct answer.**

**Source: Not Given**

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19.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A mutation is a change in a DNA sequence. Mutations can result from DNA copying mistakes made during cell division, exposure to ionizing radiation, exposure to chemicals called mutagens, or infection by viruses.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** A gene change in a body's reproductive cell (egg or sperm) that becomes incorporated into the DNA of every cell in the body of the offspring. Germline mutations are passed on from parents to offspring. Also called the germline variant. Germline mutations occur in the eggs and sperm and can be passed onto offspring.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Somatic mutations can occur in any of the cells of the body except the germ cells (sperm and egg) and therefore are not passed on to children. These alterations can (but do not always) cause cancer or other diseases.

SOURCE: NCERT SCIENCE (Which class)



# ETHICS CASE STUDIES

**GS-IV** *By S. Ansari*



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**YASHARTH SHEKHAR**

**AIR 12**

I would like to thank LUKMAAN IAS for the guidance they provided me for ethics preparation. It helped me with conceptual clarity, analyzing case studies and helping me to score decent enough marks in ethics. Watching videos of Ansari Sir helped me to improve my performance in ethics.

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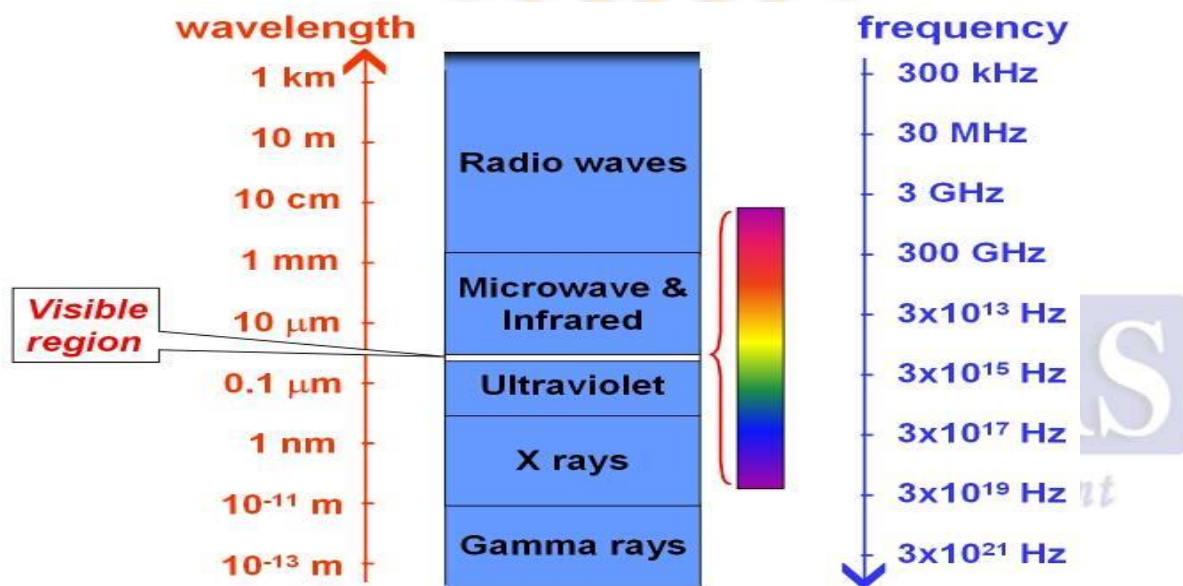


20.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Gamma rays are the most energetic known form of electromagnetic radiation, with frequencies of  $3 \times 10^{19}$  Hz (30 EHz) or higher. They are produced from the decay of excited nuclei of radioactive elements. Gamma rays can penetrate through several centimetres of lead and large doses of them are harmful.
- X-rays have frequencies ranging from  $3 \times 10^{16}$  to  $3 \times 10^{19}$  Hz (30 PHz to 30 EHz). X-rays penetrate easily through some materials such as fat and muscle but not others such as bone, which makes them useful in medicine.
- UV light has frequencies ranging from  $8 \times 10^{14}$  to  $3 \times 10^{16}$  Hz (800 THz to 30 PHz). Prolonged exposure to UV light causes sunburn and can cause skin cancer. The earth's ozone layer absorbs most of the incoming UV light from the sun.



SOURCE: NCERT SCIENCE

21.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Charter Act of 1793 made a provision for a code of regulations that could be enacted for the internal government of the British territories in Bengal. The regulation applied to the rights, persons and property of the Indian people and it bound the courts to regulate their decisions by the rules and directives contained therein. All laws were to be printed with translations in Indian languages so that people could know of their

rights, privileges and immunities. **The act thus introduced in India the concept of civil law, enacted by a secular human agency and applied universally.**

**Source: From Plassey to Partition, Sekhar Bandyopadhyay**

22.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- The Mahalwari Settlement was made with the village community. **It was introduced in the areas of NWFP, Punjab, Central India and the Ganga-Yamuna Doab areas.**
- Mahalwari system, one of the three main revenue systems of land tenure in British India, the other two being the zamindar and ryotwari systems. The word mahalwari is derived from the Hindi mahal, meaning a house or, by extension, a district.

**Source: From Plassey to Partition, Sekhar Bandyopadhyay**

23.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Charter Act of 1833 introduced a competition for recruitment, but there was limited competition among the candidates nominated by the Court of Directors. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- The Statutory Civil Service, introduced in 1870, provided that Indians of ability and merit could be nominated to a few positions hitherto reserved for the European covenanted civil servants. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

**Source: From Plassey to Partition, Sekhar Bandyopadhyay**

24.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- The first urbanization is marked with Harappan civilization- with the rise of cities, town planning, and use of burnt bricks, etc.
- The NBPW (Northern Black Polished Ware) marks the second urbanization in India- use of NBPW pottery, metal money, burnt bricks, and ringwells.

**Source: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Upinder Singh**

25.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- The Swadeshi movements with its multifaceted programme, brought a large section of Indian society into the ambit of the national movement. The social base was now extended to include a certain zamindari section, the lower middle class in the cities and

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small towns and school and college students on a massive scale. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The movement brought considerable success in different forms of mass mobilization. Public meetings and processions emerged as major methods of mass mobilization and simultaneously as forms of popular expression. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- One of the factors responsible for the decline of the Swadeshi movement was the very logic of the mass movements itself- as it cannot be maintained continuously at the same pitch. It needs to consolidate by taking a pause to get ready for another struggle. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

**Source: Modern India, Freedom Struggle, Bipan Chandra**

**26.**

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** BMI is a method of measuring through which individuals are classified into the following categories: obese, overweight, normal weight and underweight. It's the proportion of your weight in kg (kilogram) to the square of your height in m(meters). People who have high BMI have much more body fat or weight for their height.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The values for body mass index (BMI) are age-independent for adult populations and are the same for both genders. However, BMI may not correspond to the same degree of fatness in different populations, in part because of different body proportions.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** According to World Health Organisation (WHO):
  1. If the value BMI is less than 18.5, then the person falls under the underweight category.
  2. If the value of BMI is between 18.5 to 24.9, then the person falls under the normal category.
  3. If the value of BMI is between 25 to 29.9, then the person falls under the overweight category.

**Source: Lukmaan IAS Class notes.**

**27.**

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Osmium is a chemical element with the symbol Os and atomic number 76. It is a hard, brittle, bluish-white transition metal in the platinum group that

is found as a trace element in alloys, mostly in platinum ores. **Technetium** is the only element below uranium that does not exist on Earth. It is a synthetic (man-made) element produced in a particle accelerator. For many years, chemists knew that an element with atomic number 43 must exist based on an empty spot in the periodic table.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Bromine belongs to the 17th Group of the periodic table, a member of the Halogen family. At room temperature, bromine is the only non-metal that exists as a liquid. It exists as a diatomic molecule at room temperature.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Zirconium is a chemical element with atomic number 40, located in group 4 from the periodic chart of elements. Its symbol is Zr. It is a hard metal, resistant to corrosion and similar to steel.

Source: Lukmaan IAS Class notes.

28.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- An autoimmune disease is a condition in which your immune system attacks your body.
- The immune system usually guards against bacteria and viruses. When it senses these foreign invaders, it sends out an army of fighter cells to attack them. Usually, the immune system can tell the difference between foreign cells and your own cells. In an autoimmune disease, the immune system mistakes parts of your body, like your joints or skin, as foreign. It releases proteins called antibodies that attack healthy cells.
- Some autoimmune diseases target only one organ. Type 1 diabetes damages the pancreas. Other diseases, like systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), or lupus, can affect the whole body.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Source: Lukmaan IAS Class notes.

29.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The modern use of chemical weapons began with World War I when both sides of the conflict used poisonous gas to inflict agonizing suffering and to cause significant battlefield casualties. Such weapons basically consisted of well-known commercial chemicals put into standard munitions such as grenades and artillery shells.
- Chlorine, phosgene (a choking agent) and mustard gas (which inflicts painful burns on the skin) were among the chemicals used.
- Sarin (military designation GB) is a nerve agent that is one of the most toxic of the known chemical warfare agents.

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Source: Lukmaan IAS Class notes.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

30.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is Incorrect:** Prokaryotic cells are comparatively smaller and much simpler than eukaryotic cells. The other defining characteristic of prokaryotic cells is that it does not possess membrane-bound cell organelles such as a nucleus. Reproduction happens through the process of binary fission.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Prokaryotes do not have mitochondria. Mitochondria are only found in eukaryotic cells.
- Structurally, eukaryotes possess a cell wall which supports and protects the plasma membrane. The cell is surrounded by the plasma membrane, and it controls the entry and exit of certain substances.
- The nucleus contains DNA, which is responsible for storing all genetic information. The nucleus is surrounded by the nuclear membrane.

Source: NCERT SCIENCE CLASS 9TH

31.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recently the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) under the Ministry of Personnel directed that the West Bengal Chief Secretary report to its office after he with the West Bengal Chief Minister allegedly skipped a review meeting on Cyclone Yaas with the Prime Minister. The post of Chief Secretary is the senior most position in the civil services (cadre post for the Indian Administrative Service) of the states and union territories of India.

- The appointment of the Chief Secretary is an executive action of the Chief Minister, he is chosen by the Chief Minister, and this executive action is taken in the name of the Governor of the State.
- As the post of the Chief Secretary is the senior-most position in civil services of the state, he acts as the chief advisor to the Chief Minister in all matters of the cabinet.
- There is no fixed tenure for this post as the office of the Chief Secretary has been excluded from the operation of the tenure system.

Source: Not Given

32.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- According to the constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, The Council of States, and the House of the People.

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- Though the President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament and doesn't sit in the Parliament to attend its meetings, he is an integral part of the Parliament. This is because a bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.
- According to the constitution, the President has the right to address both the Houses of the Parliament assembled together at the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year, and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summons.
- Besides the right to address a joint sitting of both houses at the commencement of the first session, the President also has the right to send messages to either House of Parliament either in regard to any pending bill or to other matters.
- He also performs functions relating to the proceedings of the Parliament, such as, he summons and prorogues both Houses, dissolving the Lok Sabha, addressing both Houses, issuing ordinances when they are not in session etc.

Source: Not Given

33.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Indian Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states. Besides these, there are some other articles dealing with the same subject. The Parliament alone can make extraterritorial legislation. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.
- The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects in the Indian Constitution (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) are vested in the Parliament.

Source: Not Given

34.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The Tenth Schedule contains the provisions with respect to the disqualification of **members of**
- **Parliament** and the **state legislature** on the ground of defection.

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- The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is **decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha (and not by the president of India)**.
  - Originally, the act provided that the decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any court. However, in the **Kihoto Holohan case (1993)**, the Supreme Court declared this provision as unconstitutional and is **subject to judicial review** on the grounds of *mala fides*.
  - In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that the decision of the Chairman/Speaker in this regard is subject to judicial review.
  - A by-election is held to fill a vacant electorate seat — for example, if a member of Parliament becomes disqualified, resigns or dies.
  - A member disqualified under Tenth Schedule will be eligible to contest the by-elections.
- Hence option d) is the correct answer.**

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/eknath-shinde-maharashtra-political-crisis-anti-defection-law-explained-7984004/>

35.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Supreme Court has reaffirmed its judgement in the Menaka case in the subsequent cases. It has declared the following rights as part of Article 21:

- Right to live with human dignity.
- Right to livelihood.
- Right to privacy.
- Right to shelter.
- Right to health.
- Right to free education up to 14 years of age.
- Right to free legal aid.
- Right against solitary confinement.
- Right to speedy trial.
- **Right against handcuffing.**
- Right against inhuman treatment.
- Right against delayed execution.
- **Right to travel abroad.**

**Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19):** It implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, beliefs and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing,

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picturing or in any other manner. The Supreme Court has held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the following:

- Right to propagate one's views as well as the views of others.
- Freedom of the press.
- Freedom of commercial advertisements.
- **Right against tapping of telephonic conversation.**
- Right to telecast, that is, the government has no monopoly on electronic media.
- Right to know about government activities.
- **Freedom of Silence**

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/handcuffing-a-judicial-tap-and-the-long-arm-of-the-law/article65603471.ece>

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36.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Office of Vice President:

- Article 63 of the Constitution states that "there shall be a Vice-President of India". Under **Article 64, the Vice-President "shall be ex officio Chairman of the Council of the States" (Rajya Sabha).**
- Article 66(3) says "No person shall be eligible for election as Vice-President unless he —  
(a) is a citizen of India;  
(b) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and  
(c) is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States".
- Under Article 66(4), "A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments."
- **Article 67 lays down that the "Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office".**
- The Office of the Vice-President is one of the unique features of the Constitution of India. It has no exact parallel in the countries of other democratic constitutions of the world. The only Constitution, among the important democracies of the world, which provides for such an office, is that of the United States of America. But the office of the Vice-President of India though analogous to, is **not identical with that** of the Vice-President in the United States of America for the obvious reason that it has a presidential system of government and not a Parliamentary one as in India.

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/everyday-explainers/explained-how-is-the-vice-president-of-india-elected-8013376/>

37.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Article 358 suspends Article 19 completely, while Article 359 does not empower the President to suspend the enforcement of Articles 20 and 21.
- Article 358 extends to the entire country, whereas Article 359 may extend to the entire country or a part of it.
- Article 358 automatically suspends the fundamental rights under Article 19 as soon as the emergency is declared.
- On the other hand, Article 359 does not automatically suspend any Fundamental Right. It only empowers the president to suspend the enforcement of the specified Fundamental Rights.

Source: Not Given

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38.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- Article 74 deals with the status of the council of ministers, while Article 75 deals with the appointment, tenure, responsibility, qualification, oath and salaries and allowances of the ministers. Minister can be a minister of state, deputy minister, cabinet minister, or Ministers of State (Independent Charge). All the ministers are administered the oaths of office and secrecy by the President.
- Article 75 states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign, including those ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha. The principle of collective responsibility also means that the Cabinet decisions bind all cabinet ministers (and other ministers) even if they differ in the cabinet meeting.
- Article 75 states that the ministers hold office at the pleasure of the president, which means that the President can remove a minister even at a time when the council of ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha. However, the President removes a minister only on the advice of the Prime Minister. In case of a difference of opinion or dissatisfaction with the performance of a minister, the Prime Minister can ask him to resign or advise the President to dismiss him. By exercising this power, the Prime Minister can ensure the realisation of the rule of collective responsibility.

**Source: Not Given**

39.

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

- The Rules committee considers the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and recommends necessary amendments or additions to the rules of the House. The Lok Sabha committee consists of 15 members, including the Speaker as the ex-officio chairman. In Rajya Sabha, it consists of 16 members, including the Chairman as its ex-officio chairman.
- The General Purpose Committee considers and advises on general matters that are not covered by any other committee. This committee has Speaker {in Lok Sabha} and Chairman / Vice-President {In Rajya Sabha} as its chairman.
- The Business Advisory Committee regulates the programme and timetable of the concerned house.
- The Committee on Government Assurances examines the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the ministers on the floor of that house. The Lok Sabha Committee on Assurances has 15 members and Rajya Sabha Committee on Assurances has 10 members.

**Source: Not Given**

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40.

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

The Constitution lays down a special procedure for the passing of Money bills:

- A money bill cannot be introduced in the legislative council. It can be introduced in the legislative assembly only and on the governor's recommendation. It can be introduced only by the minister.
- When a money bill is reserved for the consideration of the President. He may either give his assent or withhold his assent but cannot return the bill for reconsideration.

**Source: Not Given**

41.

**Answer: B****Explanation:****Kessler syndrome**

- The Kessler Syndrome is a theoretical scenario in which Earth's orbit is overpopulated with objects and debris, preventing the use of satellites in certain sections of Earth's orbit. In this scenario, space pollution is perpetuated by collisions between orbiting objects, creating more debris and thus creating a domino effect of future collisions.
- This theory was put forth in 1978 by NASA scientist Donald J. Kessler in a paper titled "Collision Frequency of Artificial Satellites: The Creation of a Debris Belt."

**Sources: LUKMAAN IAS – Current Affairs Magazine**

42.

**Answer: C****Explanation:****Both statements are correct.**

- India is the world's biggest producer of jute, followed by Bangladesh. Jute is primarily grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh.

**Value Addition:**

- The jute industry in India is 150 years old. There are about 70 jute mills in the country, of which about 60 are in West Bengal along both banks of the river Hooghly.
- Jute production is a labour-intensive industry. It employs about two lakh workers in West Bengal alone and 4 lakh workers across the country.
- Jute is the second most abundant natural fibre in the world. It has high tensile strength, acoustic and thermal insulation, breathability, low extensibility, ease of blending with both synthetic and natural fibres, and antistatic properties.

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- Jute can be used: for insulation (replacing glass wool), geotextiles, activated carbon powder, wall coverings, flooring, garments, rugs, ropes, gunny bags, handicrafts, curtains, carpet backings, paper, sandals, carry bags, and furniture.
- A ‘**Golden Fibre Revolution**’ has long been called for by various committees, but the jute industry is in dire need of basic reforms.

Sources: LUKMAAN IAS – Current Affairs Magazine

43.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Purchasing Managers’ Index:

- It is an **indicator of business activity -- both in the manufacturing and services sectors. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- It is a survey-based measure that asks the respondents about changes in their perception of some key business variables from the month before.
- IIP (Index of Industrial Production) covers the broader industrial sector compared to PMI. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- A figure above 50 denotes expansion in business activity. Anything below 50 denotes contraction.
- The index is compiled by **S&P Global** from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 400 manufacturers. It is derived from a series of qualitative questions. **Therefore, statement 3 is incorrect.**

Sources: LUKMAAN IAS – Current Affairs Magazine

44.

Answer: D

Explanation:

**Both statements are incorrect.**

- It is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in **1969** to supplement its member countries’ official reserves.
- The value of the SDR is based on a basket of **five currencies—the U.S. dollar, Euro, Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen, and British pound sterling.**
- SDR is neither a currency nor a claim on the IMF.

Sources: LUKMAAN IAS – Current Affairs Magazine

45.

Answer: D

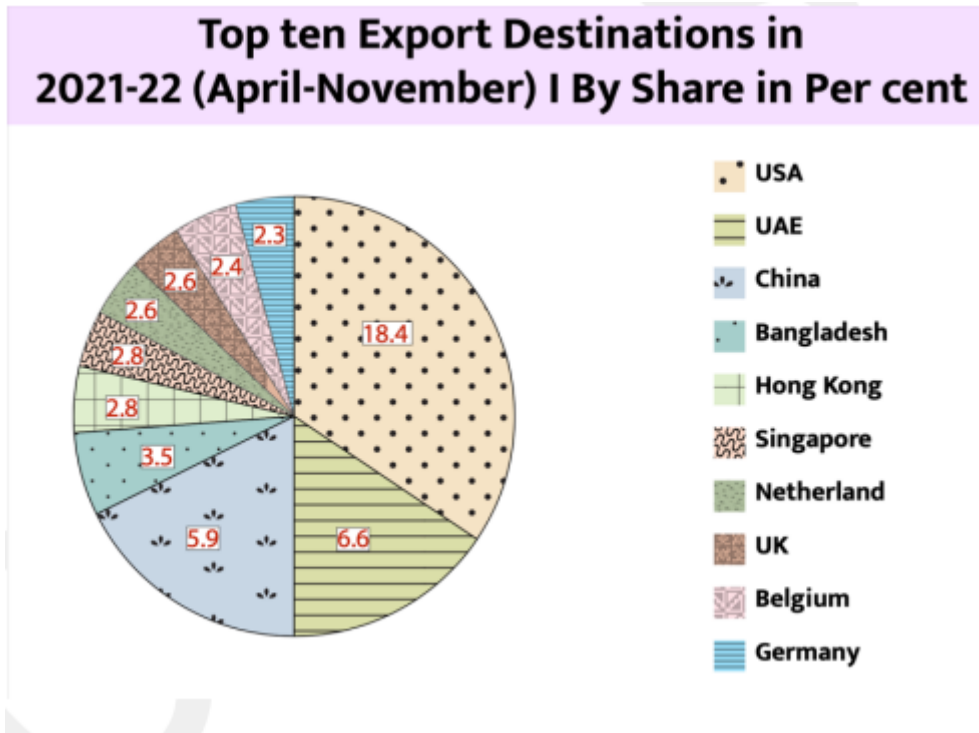
Explanation:

Please refer to the infographic.

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Sources: Economic Survey 2022-

46.

Answer: C

Explanation:

**United Nations Peacekeeping Mission:**

- UN Peacekeeping Forces were created in 1945. They are often referred to as **Blue Berets or Blue Helmets** because of their light blue berets or helmets. Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**
- Their purpose is to provide security, political, and peace-building support to countries under conflict. The forces help countries make the difficult, early transition from conflict to peace.
- They are guided by three basic principles:
  - Consent of the parties;
  - Impartiality;
  - Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate.
- Member states contribute their manpower for Peacekeeping forces on a **voluntary basis**. The US has never contributed ground troops but contributes >25% of the UN's Peacekeeping budget. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.**
- They won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Every peacekeeping mission is authorized by the **UN Security Council**. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect.**

Source: LUKMAAN IAS CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

47.

Answer: D

Explanation:

**About Rathole coal mining:**

Rat-hole mining is a dangerous technique involving digging narrow vertical tunnels into the earth to extract coal. Since most of these tunnels are dug without following guidelines, they pose a threat to workers. This mining is common in **Meghalaya** due to the thinness of coal found.

Source: LUKMAAN IAS CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

48.

Answer: C

Explanation:

**National Legal Services Authority of India (NALSA):**

- Constituted under the **Legal Services Authorities Act of 1987 (It is a statutory body)**, the National Legal Services Authority of India was established to create a nationwide network uniform in nature that would provide competent legal services to the weaker sections of society at no cost. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- **Article 39 A** of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of society, to promote justice on the basis of equal opportunity. **Hence, statement 2 is also incorrect.**
- **The Patron-in-chief is the Chief Justice of India.** The Executive Chairman of the Authority is the second senior-most judge of the SC. **Therefore, statement 3 is correct.**

Source: LUKMAAN IAS CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

49.

Answer: B

Explanation:

**About Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme:**

- It was launched in November 2015 with the objective of reducing the demand for physical gold and shifting a part of the domestic savings - used for the purchase of gold - into financial savings.
- **Issuance:** The Gold Bonds are issued as Government of India Stock under the Government Securities (GS) Act, 2006. These are issued by the RBI (Reserve Bank of India) on behalf of the Government of India. **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- **Term:** The gold bonds come with a maturity period of eight years, with an option to exit the investment after the first five years.
- **Collateral: Bonds can be used as collateral for loans.** The loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is to be set equal to ordinary gold loans mandated by the Reserve Bank from time to time. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

Source: LUKMAAN IAS CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE

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50.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Porcupine Strategy:**

**Context:** Taiwan is planning to use this strategy to fight back in case China attempts to occupy it by force.

- The "porcupine doctrine", which was proposed in 2008 by US Naval War College research professor William S Murray, is a strategy of asymmetric warfare focused on fortifying a weak state's defences to exploit the enemy's weaknesses rather than taking on its strengths. It is about building defences that would ensure that Taiwan "could be attacked and damaged but not defeated, at least without unacceptably high costs and risks".

**Source: LUKMAAN IAS CURRENT AFFAIRS MAGAZINE**

51.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

There are four outer planets in our solar system. Outer planets are gas giants Jupiter and Saturn and ice giants Uranus and Neptune. They have a thick atmosphere mostly of hydrogen and helium. Outer planets are large in size compared to inner planets. All the outer have a lot of moons and thin ring systems made of dust and rocks.

**Source: Not Given**

52.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Earthquake waves are seismic waves that are created when energy builds up in rocks and they fracture. Every earthquake produces P waves and S Waves. The P wave is the fastest of these bodily waves. Its motion is similar to that of sound waves. These P waves can pass through solid rock as granite mountains as well as liquid material as volcanic lava or ocean water.

**Source: Not Given**

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53.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- There are mainly three types of rocks. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava. It may form with or without crystallization, either below the surface as intrusive rocks or on the surface as extrusive rocks.
- Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition of fragments of rocks by an exogenous process and subsequent cementation of that material within bodies of water and at the surface of the earth.
- Metamorphic rocks are formed out of existing rocks undergoing recrystallization. Its formation took place in the presence of high temperatures and the great pressure of the rock layers above it.

**Source: Not Given**

54.

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

- Coriolis force is defined as force caused by the rotation of the earth about its axis that affects the direction of the wind. It is directly proportional to the angle of latitude. It is maximum at the poles and absent at the equator. It deflects the wind to the left direction in the southern hemisphere and the right direction in the northern hemisphere.

55.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

The right bank tributaries of Ganga include Yamuna, Son, Punpun and Damodar. The Yamuna is considered as a longest and second largest tributary in north India.

56.

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

- The Indian subcontinent receives most of its rainfall during the summer months through the southwest monsoon between June to September. As the southwest monsoon retreats, the coastal region of India receives rain due to the northeast monsoon between October and November. Northeast monsoons bring substantial rainfall to Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rayalseema, Puducherry and Kerala.

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57.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Ramsar Site is a wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. There are 75 sites in India.
- **Harike Lake:** It is one of the largest in northern India and is situated in Tarn Taran district and Ferozepur district of Punjab.
- **Point Calimere sanctuary:** It is located in Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu and also known as Kodaikkarai wildlife sanctuary.
- **Upper Ganga:** It is located in Uttar Pradesh, and it stretches from Brighat to Narora.

58.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Coral reefs are colonies of tiny living creatures that are found in oceans. They are underwater structures that are formed of coral polyps that are held together by calcium carbonate. Major Coral reef sites in India are Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep.

59.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Total forest and tree cover in India is 80.9 million hectares which is 24.62% of the geographical area of the country. 17 states/UTs have above 33% of the geographical area under forest cover.
- Area-wise, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in the country, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Maharashtra.

60.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Indian soils are majorly classified into: Alluvial soil; Red soil; Black soil; Arid soil; Laterite soil; Saline soil; Laterite soil; Peaty soil and Forest soil. In India, alluvial soil is the largest soil group i.e 43% of total soil. The Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra river basins deposit silt, producing largest alluvial soil.

61.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India. It is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. It seeks to provide income support to all farmer families having cultivable land. The

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entire responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments. Under the scheme, the Centre transfers an amount of Rs 6,000 per year, in three equal instalments, directly into the bank accounts of all landholding farmers, irrespective of the size of their land holdings.

62.

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

- World Development Report 2021 provides a blueprint on how to harness the power of data for development to ensure no one is left behind. It is published yearly by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

63.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- A Giffen good is a low-income, non-luxury product that defies standard economic and consumer demand theory. Demand for Giffen goods rises when the price rises and falls when the price falls.

64.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

- Phillips Curve is an economic concept developed by A. W. Phillips argues that inflation and unemployment have an inverse and stable relationship. The theory is that economic growth is accompanied by inflation, leading to increased job creation and reduced unemployment.

65.

**Answer: C****Explanation:** ...Celebrating 11 years of its establishment

- Project Sashakt was proposed by a panel led by PNB chairman Sunil Mehta to help consolidate stressed assets. It will speed up the process of loan settlement for banks easier because it establishes specific norms and time constraints.

66.

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

- Finance Ministry has launched Bharat 22 which is an Exchange Traded Fund(ETF). Bharat 22 comprise of 22 stocks including those of central public sector enterprises (CPSEs), public sector banks (PSBs) and its holdings under the Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI). It will help to speed up Government's disinvestment programme budgeted to raise a record Rs 72,500 crore in the FY 2018.

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67.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- The Economic Survey of India is an annual document released by the Finance Ministry, Government of India and reviews the developments in the Indian economy over the past twelve months.
- The Department of Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Finance present the survey in the Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget. It is prepared under the guidance of the Chief Economic Adviser of India.

68.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

- Amartya sen won the nobel prize for his contributions to welfare economics in 1998. Amartya Sen has made several key contributions to the research on fundamental problems in welfare economics. His contributions range from the axiomatic theory of social choice, over definitions of welfare and poverty indexes, to empirical studies of famine.

69.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- NITI Aayog, National Institution for Transforming India, plays a very important role in the economic growth and development of the country. The aims of NITI Aayog are a "15-year road map", "7-year vision, strategy, and action plan. Its initiatives include Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH), Aspirational District Programme, Atal Innovation Mission and Three Year National Action Agenda, ", AMRUT, Digital India, etc.

70.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

- State taxes that would be subsumed under the GST are State VAT, Central Sales Tax, Luxury Tax, Entry Tax (all forms), Entertainment and Amusement Tax (except when levied by the local bodies), Taxes on advertisements, Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling; State Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services

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71.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- Gramini- Village headman
- Takshan- Carpenter
- Mahishi- Chief Queen
- Sangrahitri- Mater of Treasury

**Source: A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Upinder Singh**

72.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Formation of Indian Independence League by Rashbehari Bose- 1942
- S.C. Bose addressing Mahatma Gandhi as ' Father of Nation'- July 6, 1944
- Provisional Government for Free India formed by S.C. Bose- October 21, 1943
- The Andaman and Nicobar islands were given by the Japanese army to the Indian National Army (INA)-on November 6, 1943.

**Hence, option C is correct.**

**Source: India's Struggle For Independence, Bipan Chandra**

73.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on March 24, 1946. It had prolonged discussions with Indian leaders of all parties and groups on the issues of

- Interim government; and
- Principles and procedures for framing a new constitution giving freedom to India.

**Cabinet Mission Plan—Main Points:**

- Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan
- Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections
- Three-tier executive and legislature at provincial, section and union levels.
- A constituent assembly was to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation.
- A common centre would control defence, communication and external affairs. A federal structure was envisaged for India.
- Communal questions in the central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting.
- Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers.

- Princely states were no longer to be under the paramountcy of the British government. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British government.
- After the first general elections, a province was to be free to come out of a group and after 10 years, a province was to be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or the union constitution.
- Meanwhile, an interim government was to be formed from the constituent assembly.

Source: India's Struggle For Independence, Bipan Chandra

74.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Polaj is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow. Parauti is land left out of cultivation for a time that it might recover its strength. Chachar is land that has lain fallow for three or four years.

Source: History of Medieval India, Satish Chandra

75.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Mansabdari did not confer any hereditary right to a mansabdar to collect land revenue. Mansabdars were paid either by assigning jagirs or paid in cash. Their task was to maintain a contingent of the army for the state and when assigned jagirs, they had to collect land revenue also.

Source: History of Medieval India, Satish Chandra

76.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Kharif Crops are typically sown at the beginning of the first monsoon rains and harvesting begins from 3<sup>rd</sup> week of September to October. Few examples of Kharif crops are Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Bajra, Soyabean and Cotton.

77.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A dam is a barrier that stops the flow of water and results in the creation of a reservoir. Dams are mainly built in order to produce electricity by using water.

- **Rajghat Dam Project:** It is built on the Betwa river and is an interstate dam project of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- **Nagarjun Sagar:** It is built on the Krishna River and jointly operated by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

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- **Jayakwadi project:** It is built on the Godavari river and is mainly used to irrigate agricultural land in drought-prone Marathawada region of the state.
- **Kakrapar project:** It is built on the Tapi river and located in Kakrapar village in Surat district.

78.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The total recoverable reserves of iron ore in India are about 9,602 million tonnes of hematite and 3,408 million tonnes of magnetite. Odisha is leading producer of iron ore in India and apart from Odisha Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are the principal Indian producers of iron ore.
- Australia is the world's largest producer of iron-ore followed by Brazil and China at the second and third position, respectively.

79.

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Odisha is India's largest bauxite producer accounting for about 49% of the total production followed by Gujarat (24%), Jharkhand (9%), Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra (8% each.).
- Kalanhandi and Sambalpur are major bauxite production areas in Odisha.

80.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Based on location, there are two types of oil refineries: (a) field-based refineries: located near the oil-wells and. (b) market-based refineries: they get crude oil either by ships or by pipelines. Examples include Koyali, Mathura and Barauni in India. In which Digboi located in Assam is major field-based refinery.

81.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **Shipki La Pass:** it is located on India china border in Kinnaur district in Himachal Pradesh. The river Sutlej enters India near this pass.
- **Nathu La Pass:** It is located in East Sikkim district and it connects Sikkim and Tibet.
- **Jelep La Pass:** It is high mountain pass between East Sikkim District, Sikkim, India, and Tibet Autonomous Region, China. It is on a route that connects Lhasa to India

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82.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- Dry Deciduous forest are among the most diverse and rich communities on the earth. These forests occur near equator and here both temperature and humidity are high and more or less uniform.
- They shed their leaves in dry season and represent a transitional zone between moist deciduous and thorn forest. Few example include teak, axlewood, rosewood, common bamboo, red sanders, laurel etc.

83.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

- IUCN have classified its red list into 9 categories:

**Extinct (EX); Extinct in the wild (EW); Critically Endangered (CR); Endangered (EN); Vulnerable (VU); Near Threatened (NT); Least concern (LC); Data Deficient (DD); Not evaluated (NE)**

- Critically endangered are at Extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
- The list of critically endangered species in India from various categories are given below:

**Critically Endangered Mammals**

1. Pygmy Hog
2. Andaman White-toothed Shrew
3. Jenkin's Andaman Spiny Shrew
4. Nicobar White-tailed Shrew
5. Kondana Rat
6. Large Rock Rat or Elvira Rat
7. Namdapha Flying Squirrel
8. Malabar Civet
9. Sumatran Rhinoceros
10. Javan Rhinoceros

**Critically Endangered Birds**

1. Aythya Baeri
2. Forest Owlet
3. Great Indian Bustard
4. Bengal Florican
5. Siberian Crane
6. Spoon-billed Sandpiper
7. Sociable Lapwing

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8. Jerdon's Courser
9. White-backed Vulture
10. Red-headed Vulture
11. White-bellied Heron
12. Slender-billed Vulture
13. Indian Vulture
14. Pink-headed Duck
15. Himalayan Quail

**Critically Endangered Reptiles**

1. Gharial
2. Hawksbill Turtle
3. River Terrapin
4. Bengal Roof Turtle
5. Sispara day gecko

**Critically Endangered Fishes**

1. Pondicherry Shark
2. Ganges Shark
3. Knife-tooth Sawfish
4. Large-tooth Sawfish
5. Narrow-snout Sawfish

84.

Answer B

Explanation:

- The scheme called Biosphere Reserve has been implemented by the Government of India since 1986, in which financial assistance is given in a 90:10 ratio to the Northeastern Region States and three Himalayan states and in the ratio of 60:40 to other states for maintenance, improvement, and development of certain items.

85.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The Years from 2011 to 2020 has been declared as the "United Nations Decade on Biodiversity" by the United Nations. The Decade was declared in order to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

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86.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Biodiversity hotspots are regions characterized both by exceptional levels of plant endemism and serious levels of habitat loss. Following are Biodiversity Hotspot in India: The Himalayas; The Indo Burma Region; The Western Ghats and The Sundaland.

87.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- A greenhouse gas is a gas that absorbs and emits infrared radiation. They absorb infrared/heat energy emitted from the earth's surface and reradiates it back to the earth's surface. The greenhouse gases trap heat in the earth's atmosphere and warm the planet.
- The Primary GHGs are Water Vapour; Carbon dioxide; Methane; Nitrous oxide; Ozone.

88.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- Kyoto Protocol is based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and polluter pays principle. It entered into force in 2005. It is legally binding. Only members of UNFCCC can become parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the 3rd session of UNFCCC.

89.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- Stem fibres or bast fibres are those derived from outer cell layers of stems of various plants.
- Few Sources of Stem fibres are Jute, Mesta, Sun Hemp, Ramie and Kenaf.

90.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Different types of revolution in agriculture led to remarkable growth in production of agriculture, milk, fish, oilseeds, fruits and vegetables in India.
- Green revolution is related to Fertilizer production.
- Black revolution is related to Petroleum production.

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- Red revolution is related to Meat production.
- Silver revolution is related to Egg production.

91.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- ICANN is the short form for Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, which manages the maintenance of namespaces and numerical spaces which enable secure and stable operation of the internet. ICANN performs the technical maintenance of IP Address pools and Domain Name Servers (DNS).

92.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a transnational body comprised of nuclear supplier countries that aim to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons by curbing the export of nuclear weapons development materials and related technology. It seeks to improve the existing safeguards on existing nuclear materials. There are a total of 48 countries that are members of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). India is not one of them.

93.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Gross domestic product (GDP) is the value of the finished domestic goods and services produced within a nation's borders. On the other hand, gross national product (GNP) is the value of all finished goods and services owned by a country's citizens, whether or not those goods are produced in that country. Profit earned by manufacturing company of Japan established in India is not accounted in GNP of India. Income earned by Indian professor for his lecture given in China will be accounted in China's GDP. Gift sent by any person living abroad will not be accounted in India's GNP.

94.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Global wage report published by ILO. It looks at recent trends in wages, global economic and labour market and the impact that pandemic had on wages.

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95.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- Commercial bank is a kind of financial institution that carries all the operations related to deposit and withdrawal of money for the general public, providing loans for investment, and other such activities. The two primary characteristics of a commercial bank are lending and borrowing. The bank receives the deposits and gives money to various projects to earn interest (profit). It is involved in expansion and ending of branches, changing the place of branch and merger of banks.

96.

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

- Government can take all of the mentioned measures. It can devalue domestic currency, can reduce export subsidy and can adopt suitable policies which attract greater FDI and more funds from FII.

97.

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

- Net national product or NNP is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services that are produced by citizens of a nation, living domestically and internationally during a year.
- It is also referred to as the value that is obtained by subtracting depreciation from the gross national product (GNP). It considers all the goods, products and services that are manufactured by the country's citizens, irrespective of their location, or in other words, net national product considers products that are produced domestically and also from overseas.

98.

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

Green Revolution is the process of boosting agricultural output using contemporary methods and instruments. It was during this period that the nation's agriculture was transformed into an industrial system by the adoption of modern agricultural practices such the use of high yielding seed varieties, tractors, irrigation systems, herbicides, and fertilizers. It led to increase in regional disparities, decrease in natural water table and did not led to diversification of cropping pattern.

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99.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- NBFC or Non-Banking Financial Institutions are the institutions that have been registered under the Companies Act, 1956. NBFCs offer bank-related services without having banking licenses. Even though NBFCs provide financial services, they differ from banks in many ways. The Reserve Bank of India supervises Non-Banking Financial Institutions. It is mandatory for a NBFC to get itself registered with the RBI as a deposit taking company. They can be of both 'deposit taking' and 'deposit non-taking' nature. NBFCs can not only be regulated by RBI.

100.

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) lock people into poverty and undermine the resilience of communities.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Africa experiences over 50% of the world's NTD burden, with three countries (the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and Nigeria) bearing 39% of the regional burden.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In 2014, Ebola was officially tagged as the Neglected Tropical Disease.

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